

CLASSIFICATION

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SECURITY INFORMATION  
REPORT

COUNTRY Polish-occupied Germany

TOPIC Soviet Troops in Stettin

25X1 25X1

EVALUATION

25X1

PLACE OBTAINED

25X1

DATE OF CONTENT

25X1

DATE OBTAINED

DATE PREPARED 28 November 1951

REFERENCES

25X1

PAGES 3 ENCLOSURES (NO. &amp; TYPE)

REMARKS

- 25X1 1. Prior to January 1951, the Infanterie Kaserne on the northeast side of ul. Mickiewicza, Stettin (O 54/Q 55), quartered an undetermined number of Soviet troops. Some of the barracks buildings facing the street housed a Soviet hospital. [ ] The billeting area was bordered by ul. Mickiewicza, ul. Bernyhora and ul. Klonowicza, and contained 3 large barracks buildings fronting on ul. Mickiewicza and 2 or 3 more buildings in the rear. Several long garages were located in the eastern section of the billeting area. The installation was not damaged during the war. German employees referred to the Soviet unit there as a battalion. [ ] the unit at 400 men. The unit was subordinate to the Soviet headquarters at 19 ul. Piotra Skargi. Troops observed wore red-bordered epaulets. Officers wore red service color and a red cap band. The unit was equipped with three-axle trucks and an unidentified number of horse-drawn vehicles. These vehicles were frequently seen in the city and were occasionally employed in loading operations in the free harbor. Some personnel of the unit were also engaged in construction work in Soviet billeting areas.
- 25X1 2. Prior to January 1951, the highest Soviet headquarters in the city was located at 19 ul. Piotra Skargi and commanded by a colonel. It was situated on the northwest side of the street, in a former home for aged people just west of Al. Armii Czerwonej. The headquarters simultaneously performed the functions of the Soviet military post headquarters. Its mission was to control freight traffic between the Soviet Zone of Germany and the U.S.S.R., which was processed through Stettin harbor. Groups of officials from Karlshorst (N 53/Z 94), which sometimes included a Soviet general, frequently called on the headquarters at 19 ul. Piotra Skargi. In addition, 25X1 [ ] one group headed by a Soviet general who did not come from the Soviet Zone of Germany.
- 25X1 3. Another Soviet unit of more than 500 troops was stationed in the Soviet free

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harbor, and billeted in the former free-harbor administration building, in the former customs and health office and in two low brick buildings, all of which were located on the north side of ul. Bytomska. The unit was subject to orders from the headquarters at 19 ul. Piotra Skargi. The troops were assigned exclusively to services in the harbor area, including the operations of cranes and the surveillance of loading operations.

4. Prior to January 1951, several Soviet offices and residential compounds were located near the Soviet headquarters on ul. Piotra Skargi. The houses on the southwest side of ul. Wyspianskiego were occupied by dependents of the officers belonging to the headquarters. Recreational installations, apartments, and offices were also on both sides of ul. Piotra Skargi, west of Al. Armii Czerwonej, and northeast of Al. Wojska Polskiego as far as the tennis courts. The Soviet installations there included a commissary, a dispensary, hotels and an office, which was run by civilians and responsible for all loading work in the harbor. The former Bethanien Diaconate Hospital at the intersection of ul. Wawrzyniaka and ul. Mickiewicza contained Soviet military post installations, such as messes, stores, a laundry, etc., and also served as a center for all German employees of Soviet offices and harbor authorities. [REDACTED]

5. At the end of August 1950, a Soviet hospital was located in the Infanterie Kaserne on the northeast side of ul. Mickiewicza. It was housed in at least one of the barracks buildings facing ul. Mickiewicza. The other buildings of the installation were occupied by Soviet military personnel.

6. [REDACTED] the Soviet headquarters on ul. Piotra Skargi was inspected by officers from Karlshorst at irregular intervals. [REDACTED] the headquarters performed primarily administrative functions. [REDACTED] a lieutenant colonel [REDACTED] was in charge of personnel affairs at the headquarters at 19 ul. Piotra Skargi. The Soviet soldiers assigned to duty in the harbor also carried passes issued by the same authority. A Major Zelvonovsk (phonetic spelling), (fnu), had charge of activities in Reiherwerder harbor. Senior Lieutenant Anizimov, (fnu), was superintendent of the workshop there. \*

7. The officers' mess in the Soviet free harbor served from 25 to 30 Soviet officers daily up to September 1950. The mess was run by Major Nikolayev (fnu). [REDACTED]

8. [REDACTED] the Infanterie Kaserne on the northeast side of ul. Mickiewicza [REDACTED] quartered Soviet troops until March 1951. Young recruits arrived there in the spring of 1950. The troops furnished numerous guard details for Soviet installations in the city at that time, but received little training. There were no direct connections to the harbor area. The Infanterie Kaserne also contained a Soviet hospital. \*\*

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[redacted] comment. The information on the Soviet-occupied Infanterie Kaserne and the other Soviet installations in Stettin agrees with previous reports. However, the Soviet hospital in the Infanterie Kaserne is reported for the first time [redacted]. The present and previous reports fairly definitely indicate that no Soviet combat units are stationed in Stettin. The Soviet offices and their military personnel in Stettin are apparently in charge of Soviet freight handling and guard missions.

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